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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THE
MINERAL LAWS
OF THE
UNITED STATES;

AND
GUIDE TO LOCAL LAWS
FOR THE
GOVERNMENT of MINERAL DISTRICTS
IN
UTAH TERRITORY.

PRINTED AT THE "MORMON TRIBUNE" OFFICE.

THE ONLY MINING PAPER

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THE UNITED STATES AND LOCAL MINERAL LAWS.

THE necessity for general information in regard to the Mineral Laws of the United States having become very urgent in this Territory, several friends suggested the propriety of their publication in pamphlet form. In addition to this, some instructions were necessary in regard to the mode of procedure in the organization of Mining Districts, the enactment of By-laws, the location, securing, and recording of claims, etc.; and it is in order to give reliable data concerning these items that the issue of this pamphlet has been delayed. The By-laws of Little Cottonwood District, and a portion of those of Rush Valley, are inserted as a guide in the adoption of laws by other districts. They are given, not because they are perfect, or adapted to every locality, but because the most competent judges consider them as among the best, if not *the best* that can be obtained as a guide. The directions for the organization of new mining districts, as well as much other information in this Pamphlet, were obtained from Gen. Maxwell, Register of the Land Office in Salt Lake City, and may, therefore be relied upon.

ORGANIZATION OF DISTRICTS.

Where no mining district is already organized, *three persons or more actually engaged in mining within the limits of the proposed district*, may form a district, enact their own by-laws, and elect their own Recorder. Such an organization is legal, and its laws—*if not in conflict with any United States laws*, or with equity and justice—will be valid in any court having jurisdiction. But said laws must be placed on record on district record books opened by the Recorder before they will be recognized. Previous to the organization of a district and the opening of Recorder's books, the only way to hold a claim is to retain possession of it. The presence of workmen or mining implements upon such claim, or any evidence which will prove that parties are regularly working it, will substantiate possession. Care should, of course, be taken to enact such laws as are most just and equitable to all parties who may be interested in said district, either at the time or subsequently.

Where a district has already been organized and parties wish to divide it into two or more districts, a meeting must be called of all the miners working or interested in the locality which it is proposed to erect into a new district. Due notice of this meeting must be given, and it is the duty of the Recorder of the district to issue all such notices upon the requirement of three persons or more, who are actually engaged in mining in the proposed subdivision. These notices should be published in some public journal, if practicable; but if not they should be posted in several conspicuous places, and circulated as generally as possible. Thirty days' notice should be given

of meetings for this purpose; but one day would do just as well if all were agreed upon it. No persons can vote at any meeting on any subject except those actually engaged in mining in the district in which such meetings are held.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE, 1868.

Applications for Patents—How conducted.

1. All applications for patents under the mining act should be in writing, in which should be stated the name of the applicants, and whether the claim is made by individuals, or a partnership or corporation; it should designate the mining district, county, and State, in which the claim is located; describe the character of the mine, as to whether it bears gold, silver, cinnabar, or copper; state the number of feet claimed along the lode and laterally; the date of the original location of the claim under the mining customs; when and where it was recorded; the names of the locators; whether the applicant claims as a locator or as a purchaser—if the latter, whether by deed or verbal contract of parties in or out of possession; the nature and value of the improvements made or labor performed; whether the applicant is occupying the claim or is out of possession; and finally, whether the claim is one in regard to the possession of which there is any controversy or opposing claim within the knowledge of the applicant. The application should further state that claimant has posted a diagram in a conspicuous place on the claim, together with a notice of his intention to apply for a patent, with the date of posting such notice and diagram; and it should distinctly appear to whom the patent is to issue.

2. With the application there must be filed, first, a diagram of the claim, similar to that posted in a conspicuous place thereon, representing its boundaries and location, its length along the lode, with the surface ground necessary to the convenient working of the mine; second, a copy of the notice posted on the claim with the diagram; third, a certified copy of the mining customs of the district; fourth, a certified copy of the record of the location from the recorder's office; fifth, if the applicant is a corporation, a certified copy of the charter or certificate of incorporation; sixth, if the application is made by an individual or an unincorporated company, an affidavit or affidavits of citizenship, or of having filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen, the applicant's own affidavit will be sufficient; facts must be stated, such as place of nativity, in what court declaration of intention was filed, and the date of such declaration, with a certified copy of the same; if applicant claims to be a citizen, he must state in his affidavit the place of his birth, his residence for the past five years; and whether he has exercised the elective franchise, and where; seventh, the affidavit of claimant that he is in the occupancy of the claim, stating the length of time he has occupied the same, the amount of money and labor expended thereon, and that he knows of no adverse claim to the possession; and eighth, if claimant is in possession under purchase, a certified copy of the deed, or if the deeds are numerous, a brief abstract of title, certified by the recorder, or even a certificate from that officer that a regular chain of title, ending in the applicant, appears on his records will answer the purpose.

3. Upon filing these papers, the register of the land office will make the publication required in the third section of the act in a newspaper published nearest the claim, carefully stating in the notice the name of the claimant, of the mine, district, and county; also the names of the adjoining claimants, and if the claim is a relocation, the names of former claimants and claim, designating the lode, and, as near as practicable, the locality of the claim upon the lode.

The names of the adjoining claims and claimants ought never to be omitted, as that will generally be found one of the readiest means of fixing the locality of the claim. The register will also post a copy of the notice in his office for the period of ninety days, and on the publisher's presenting his account, the register will transmit the same to the surveyor general, unless the applicant has made provision for its im-

mediate payment, in which case a duplicate receipt will be taken from the publisher, one of which to be transmitted to the General Land Office.

4. On the expiration of ninety days after posting diagram and notice, the claimant or his agent must file his own affidavit, with that of some other person cognizant of the fact, with the register and receiver, that said diagram and notice were posted in a conspicuous place on the claim at least ninety days, or prove the same by verbal testimony to the satisfaction of these officers. If all the proof furnished is satisfactory to the register and receiver, and no adverse claim has been filed, the applicant for a patent will apply to the surveyor general for an estimate of the expenses of surveying or platting the claim and of making publication, if the latter has not been paid by the applicant; and on depositing the amount with any assistant United States treasurer, or designated depository, in favor of the United States treasury, to be passed to the credit of the fund created by "individual depositors for surveys of the public land," and filing with the surveyor general one of the duplicate certificates of deposit taken by the claimant, that officer will order the claim to be surveyed, and transmit the certificate of deposit to the General Land Office. If an adverse claimant appears before application is made to the surveyor general for a survey, no action will be taken by that officer until the question as to possession is settled in the courts.

5. The survey when made must be approved by the surveyor general, who will also make a plat of the claim, accurately representing its boundaries, its area, and its relative position in respect to the subdivisions of the public surveys, the township and range lines being extended for this purpose, according to instructions on page seven, circular of January fourteenth 1867, if the claim is upon unsurveyed land. In the margin of the plat the surveyor general will endorse his approval of the survey as in other government plats; also his certificate of the value of the labor and improvements, and of the character of the vein exposed, and will transmit papers to the local officers and to the General Land Office, as heretofore instructed.

6. The register and receiver will carefully examine all testimony presented, whether in the form of affidavits or parol proof, exercising the precautions heretofore recommended in reference to the former. They will also examine the returns of survey approved by the surveyor general, and transmit the application with all the testimony, if the same is satisfactory to them, endorsed with their approval to the General Land Office, if no opposing claimant appears before the approval of the survey, so that a patent may at once be issued.

In reference to the stay of proceedings for the determination of adverse claims under the sixth section of the Mining Law.

The sixth section of the mining act requires all proceedings to be stayed until a final settlement and adjudication in the courts, whenever an adverse claimant appears before the approval of the survey as provided in the third section.

The third paragraph of the instructions of June 25, 1867, requires such opposing claimant to show, by proof, the claim or interest he may have in the mine, and directs the register and receiver, should the same be satisfactory to them, to stay all further proceedings. It is not to be understood by this that the sufficiency of the adverse claim is to be investigated before the land officers. That is a matter that is expressly referred to the local courts by the statute. But the land officers are to be satisfied that the opposing claim is such as is contemplated by the sixth section of the mining act. They are not to suffer the forms of law to be fraudulently used by pretended claimants, having in fact no rights worthy of investigation before the courts. For instance, should it appear that the adverse claim relied upon relates to a settlement claimed under the pre-emption or homestead laws of the United States, it would at once be decided not to be such a claim as is to be referred to the judicial tribunals for determination, and upon the filing of which, the proceedings are stayed

and the case suspended to await a trial in the courts; these tribunals having no jurisdiction of claims arising under the pre-emption and homestead laws. The adverse claim must be one arising under the local customs and rules of miners; such claimant is required to file an affidavit stating fully the nature of his claim, and if the facts disclosed present opposing interests under these regulations, or the local laws of the State or Territory, the proceedings must be stayed; after which it becomes the duty of the party out of possession to carry the case into the courts, not only for the reason that claimants ought not to be called upon to assume the offensive in relation to claims of which they already have possession, but because the act extends the right to apply for patents only to claimants having previously occupied and improved their claims according to the local customs or rules of miners; and although there may be cases where claimants have been fraudently ousted of a rightful possession, and are legally entitled to patents, still, as that question is to be settled in the courts, and not in the land offices, the party out of possession is not in a condition to receive a patent until his right to possession is judicially determined.

The language of the second section, "having previously occupied and improved the same," &c., does not refer to an occupancy at some remote period. It means an occupancy continuing up to the date of the application for a patent; otherwise the mine for which a patent is asked could not be said to be one "in regard to whose possession there is no controversy or opposing claim," "as the statute requires it to be, in order to entitle the claimant to a patent." The very fact, therefore, of the applicant for a patent being out of possession, and an adverse party in possession, shows the claim to be one for adjudication in the courts before it can be disposed of in the land office. Hence it is the duty of all applicants under the mining act to state in their applications whether they are occupying the premises for which a patent is asked; and if not, whether an adverse party is in possession. If the latter is the case, the party is notified that an application for a patent has been made, in order that he may file an affidavit of his claim, and the case is then suspended for action in the courts.

An Act granting the Right of Way to Ditch and Canal Owners over the Public Lands, and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the mineral lands of the public domain, both surveyed and unsurveyed, are hereby declared to be free and open to exploration and occupation by all citizens of the United States, and those who have declared their intention to become citizens, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by law, and subject also to the local customs or rules of miners in the several mining districts, so far as the same may not be in conflict with the laws of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever any person or association of persons claim a vein or lode of quartz, or other rock in place, bearing gold, silver, cinnabar, or copper, having previously occupied and improved the same according to the local custom or rules of miners in the district where the same is situated, and having expended in actual labor and improvements thereon an amount of not less than one thousand dollars, and in regard to whose possession there is no controversy or opposing claim, it shall and may be lawful for said claimant or association of claimants to file in the local land office a diagram of the same, so extended laterally or otherwise as to conform to the local laws, customs, and rules of miners, and to enter such tract and receive a patent therefor, granting such mine, together with the right to follow such vein or lode with its dips, angles, and variations, to any depth, although it may enter the land adjoining, which land adjoining shall be sold subject to this condition.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted.* That upon the filing of the diagrams as provided in the second section of this act, and posting the same in a conspicuous place on the claim, together with a notice of intention to apply for a patent, the register of the land office shall publish a notice of the same in a newspaper published nearest the

location of said claim, and shall also post such notice in his office for the period of ninety days; and after the expiration of said period, if no adverse claim shall have been filed, it shall be the duty of the surveyor general, upon application of the party, to survey the premises and make a plat thereof, endorsed with his approval, designating the number and description of the location, the value of the labor and improvements, and the character of the vein, exposed; and upon the payment to the proper officer of five dollars per acre, together with the cost of such survey, plat, and notice, and giving satisfactory evidence that said diagram and notice have been posted on the claim during said period of ninety days, the register of the land office shall transmit to the general land office said plat, survey, and description; and a patent shall issue for the same thereupon. But said plat, survey, or description shall in no case cover more than one vein or lode, and no patent shall issue for more than one vein or lode, which shall be expressed in the patent issued.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That when such location and entry of a mine shall be upon unsurveyed lands, it shall and may be lawful, after the extension thereto of the public surveys, to adjust the surveys to the limits of the premises according to the location and possession of plat aforesaid, and the surveyor general may, in extending the surveys, vary the same from a rectangular form to suit the circumstances of the country and the local rules, laws, and customs of miners: *Provided*, That no location hereafter made shall exceed two hundred feet in length along the vein for each locator, with an additional claim for discovery to the discoverer of the lode, with the right to follow such vein to any depth, with all its dips, variations, and angles, together with a reasonable quantity of surface for the convenient working of the same as fixed by local rules; *And provided further*, That no person may make more than one location on the same lode, and not more than three thousand feet shall be taken in any one claim by any association of persons.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That as a further condition of sale, in the absence of necessary legislation by Congress, the local legislature of any State or Territory may provide rules for working mines, involving easements, drainage, and other necessary means to their complete development; and those conditions shall be fully expressed in the patent.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any adverse claimants to any mine located and claimed as aforesaid shall appear before the approval of the survey, as provided in the third section of this act, all proceedings shall be stayed until a final settlement and adjudication in the courts of competent jurisdiction of the rights of possession to such claim, when a patent may issue as in other cases.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and is hereby, authorized to establish additional land districts and to appoint the necessary officers under existing laws, wherever he may deem the same necessary for the public convenience in executing the provisions of this act.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the right of way for the construction of highways over public lands, not reserved for public uses, is hereby granted.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever, by priority of possession, rights to the use of water for mining, agricultural, manufacturing, or other purposes, have vested and accrued, and the same are recognized and acknowledged by the local customs, laws, and the decisions of courts, possessors and owners of such vested rights shall be maintained and protected in the same; and the right of way for the construction of ditches and canals for the purposes aforesaid is hereby acknowledged and confirmed: *Provided, however* That whenever, after the passage of this act, any person or persons shall, in the construction of any ditch or canal, injure or damage the possession of any settler on the public domain, the party committing such injury or damage shall be liable to the party injured for such injury or damage.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That wherever, prior to the passage of this act, upon the lands heretofore designated as mineral lands, which have been excluded from survey and sale, there have been homesteads made by citizens of the United States, or persons who have declared their intention to become citizens, which homesteads have been made, improved, and used for agricultural purposes, and upon which there have been no valuable mines of gold, silver, cinnabar, or copper discovered, and which are properly agricultural lands, the said settlers or owners of such homesteads shall have a right of pre-emption thereto, and shall be entitled to purchase the same at the price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and in quantity not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres; or said parties may avail themselves of the provisions of the act of Congress approved May twenty, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," and acts amendatory thereof.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the survey of the lands aforesaid, the Secretary of the Interior may designate and set apart such portions of the said lands as are clearly agricultural lands, which lands shall thereafter be subject to pre-emption and sale as other public lands of the United States, and subject to all the laws and regulations applicable to the same.

Approved, July 26, 1866.

BY-LAWS OF LITTLE COTTONWOOD MINING DISTRICT.

ARTICLE 1st. This District shall be known by the name of "Little Cottonwood Mining District," and is bounded as follows: to wit, Beginning at the toll-gate, near the entrance to Little Cottonwood Canyon, and running south to the summit of the mountain; thence easterly along the summit to the center of divide between Big Cottonwood and Little Cottonwood canyons; thence northerly along the summit to the center of the mountains on the north side of the canyon; thence westerly along the summit to a point due north of the toll gate; thence southerly to the point of beginning.

ARTICLE 2. There shall be an officer for said District to be called the Recorder, who shall be elected on the third monday in August, by the miners of the district at their annual meeting.

ARTICLE 3. The Recorder shall procure and keep a substantially bound book, to be called the "Book of Locations," in which he shall record all notices of location claims, whether for mining or other purposes connected therewith.

ARTICLE 4. He shall carefully keep and preserve all original papers filed with him for record and deliver them, upon proper demand, to the person or persons entitled to receive the same; and faithfully do and perform all other acts and duties required of him by these laws.

ARTICLE 5. The Recorder shall hold office for one year, or until his successor is duly elected; Provided, however, that he may be removed at any time, for misconduct in office or neglect of duty as prescribed by the laws of this district.

ARTICLE 6. The Record Books shall be kept within the limits of the district, and shall be kept open during business hours for examination and inspection.

ARTICLE 7. The Recorder may appoint a deputy under him for whose official acts he shall be held responsible.

ARTICLE 8. He shall note upon the back of each notice of location or other instrument filed for record, the day and hour of filing thereof, and such instrument shall be deemed recorded from and after the date of such filing for record.

ARTICLE 9. When a claim shall have been located and recorded, he shall, upon request, make and deliver to the claimant, his agent, or attorney, a certificate of such

location and record over his official signature, which certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the facts therein stated.

ARTICLE 10. All examinations of the Record books must be made in the presence of the Recorder or his deputy; and when his term of office shall expire the Recorder shall turn over to his successor all books, papers and other property pertaining to his office.

ARTICLE 11. The Recorder shall be authorized to demand and receive for his services the following fees, to wit:—

For each lode recorded by any person or company of persons,	-	\$ 3,00.
For each claim otherwise recorded,	- - - - -	50.
For each official certificate	- - - - -	50.
For each deed, power of attorney, or bill of sale.	- - - - -	1,00.

ARTICLE 12. No person, or company of persons, shall be entitled to hold more than two hundred (200) feet as discovery of a lode, nor more than two hundred (200) feet for each person located; and the number of feet in all shall not exceed three thousand (3,000) feet. The surface width requisite for mining purposes or for the convenient working of the same, shall not exceed fifty (50) feet on each side of the walls of said vein or lode. When it may become necessary for mining or milling purposes that an appurtenant or adjacent tract is requisite, the same shall not exceed in its limits a space four hundred (400) feet long by three hundred (300) feet in width; and such tract may be situated at the nearest available point within the limits of the district, provided, the same shall not be distant more than one half mile from said vein or lode.

ARTICLE 13. All claims shall be recorded within twenty days of the location, and a blazed tree, stake or board shall designate the name of lode and amount of ground claimed by the location of the ledge, unless the parties shall hold the same by constant labor thereon.

ARTICLE 14. In making a record of locations of any claim, the same shall be definitely described with reference to some natural or artificial monument. Each lode shall be represented every year by twenty-five (\$25) dollars worth of labor actually performed thereon; otherwise it will be considered abandoned and be open for re-location, unless it can be shown to the satisfaction of the Recorder that one thousand (1,000) dollars worth of labor had been performed or a patent taken for the same. In case of any dispute arising in regard to the amount of labor performed, three disinterested miners shall be selected to decide the question.

ARTICLE 15. Any person or persons may locate a tunnel by posting at the point of commencement a notice, such as is required in the location of a lode, specifying the name or names of the person or persons claiming the right, the course such tunnel is intended to run, the lode or lodes it is intended to work; and by filing for record a similar notice in the Recorder's office. Labor shall be performed thereon the same as required for holding a lode.

ARTICLE 16. No person shall be entitled to vote at any meeting of miners unless he owns a *bona fide* interest in a mining claim in this district.

ARTICLE 17. The By-Laws of this district may be repealed, revised or amended at any regular meeting that may be duly called by ten (10) or more *bona fide* claim-holders in said district.

ARTICLE 18. Ten days' notice shall be given in writing and posted in three separate places in the district previous to any meeting for a revision of the laws; and special meetings may be called in the same manner.

ARTICLE 19. All laws, or parts of laws, in this district, conflicting with these laws or any of the mining laws of the United States are hereby repealed.

ARTICLE 20. These laws shall take effect and be in force from and after their passage.

O. F. STRICKLAND, *Chairman*.

W. W. CHISHOLM, *Secretary*.

I certify the foregoing to be a correct copy of the Laws of Little Cottonwood Mining District, as now in force, June 2, 1870.

J. F. WOODMAN, *Recorder*.

Per W. W. CHISHOLM, *Deputy*.

RUSH VALLEY LAWS.

Below will be found several sections of the By-laws of Rush Valley Mining District, passed at a meeting of miners of said district, on Thursday, May 12th, 1870, signed by John Paxton, Chairman, and Charles H. Newbold, Secretary. They are inserted because they differ somewhat from the Little Cottonwood laws and afford additional information :

SEC. 1. This district shall include that portion of territory situated in the Territory of Utah as follows :

Beginning at a point on the northern boundary line of West Mountain Mining District, where it intersects the eastern line of Tooele county, to follow this line to the point of its intersection with the southern boundary line of West Mountain Mining District; thence along said line to its intersection with the one hundred and fourteenth (114°) degree of longitude, to the forty-first (41) parallel of latitude, north ; thence east to place of beginning. The same to be known as the Rush Valley Mining District.

SEC. 4. Locations shall be made by placing a legible notice on the ledge or lode by either of the following methods, to wit: On a monument of stone, not less than two feet high, or on a post firmly placed in the ground, not less than three inches through and three feet above the ground, or on a tree not less than four inches through. The notice shall state the number of feet claimed in the location, the names of the parties locating the same, and the name by which the lode or ledge shall be known. Such notice shall hold good without record thereof for ten days from the date of location ; but at the expiration of said ten days, the claim, if not recorded, shall be subject to relocation.

SEC. 5. Within thirty days from the filing for record of any claim, there shall be performed upon the same two days' work for each and every two hundred feet of said location, which said amount of work having been duly and faithfully performed, shall hold the claim for three months; a failure to comply with this law shall be deemed equivalent to an abandonment of the claim, and under the same, liable to relocation. The Recorder shall duly record the work and issue a certificate of the fact, if required by the claim owner. For recording the work he shall be entitled to fifty cents per name and for issuing a certificate of the same, one dollar.

SEC. 6. Whenever any claim shall have been worked to the extent of removing ten cubic yards of "pick ground," or two cubic yards of blasting ground to each two hundred feet, said claim shall be deemed to have complied with all requirements and demands of this district, as regards work for the space of one year, and the Recorder shall duly record the same, and issue a certificate to the effect that the provisions of this section have been complied with. For this service he shall be entitled to a fee of one dollar, and to fifty cents a mile for each mile necessarily traveled in going to and returning from the claim. No amount of work done shall hold the claim, unless the same is recorded as herein provided. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to cause the forfeiture of claims on which the work herein required shall have been done previous to the adoption of these By-Laws.

SEC. 8. The locator of any claim shall have the right to make a square location and by bounding the same and plainly marking the boundaries thereof, shall be entitled to all the mineral veins, lodes, quartz or gold and silver, or other mineral bearing earth or rock, found within the boundary line of said square location, and said locator or locators shall have the right to follow the dip of any ledge, lode or deposit, or all of them, wherever they may lead; but each locator shall only be entitled to two hundred feet square in the same location except for the right of discovery. No person shall gain title to any lead, lode or deposit, or mining ground by any work done, or to be done within the boundary line of any other company's claim; and any such work shall be deemed a trespass, unless the first locator or locators have failed to comply with the requirements of these mining laws.

SEC. 10. Any one or more persons shall have the right to locate for mining purposes any ledge, lode or deposit, and work the same through and by means of a tunnel, and any work done on a tunnel claim shall be considered as work done on the whole claim or location. The same amount of work shall be required on tunnel locations that is required to be done on other locations, said tunnel claims may be located in all cases where the persons or persons making such locations desire to prospect for lodes, ledges, or deposits of mineral that do not crop out or disclose themselves at the surface, or who desire to prospect anything in sight not previously located by other parties. The person or persons so locating shall state in their notice the metes and bounds of the ground they intend to prospect, provided no location shall embrace more than three thousand feet on the length of the vein, or fifteen hundred feet on each side of the line of the tunnel. The locators of a tunnel claim shall be entitled to all the lodes, ledges, or deposits and minerals embraced within the extent of the lines of their location, not previously located, and shall hold the same by the same rules and regulations governing other locations. The number of feet on the lead, or other parallel leads and veins to be cut by the tunnel as set forth in the notice of location shall determine the amount of work to be done, provided further, whenever work shall have been done on a tunnel location to the amount of one thousand dollars it shall then be considered as a fee simple in the location, and no longer subject to the requirements of work to hold the same.

SEC. 11. When two or more veins or ledges or deposits connect or unite at any depth below the surface, and which are claimed by different parties, the oldest legitimate location shall hold or be entitled to hold the ledge, vein or deposit from the point of intersection downwards, but shall not be entitled to anything from the point of intersection upward unless not previously located.

SEC. 16. It shall be the duty of the Recorder to give at least five days notice of the time of holding the annual meeting by posting notices in not less than three conspicuous places in the district. At the written request of not less than five miners of the district, he shall, in the manner above prescribed, issue a call for a special meeting of miners, stating the time and place when said meeting shall be held, and the object for which said meeting is called. At said meeting no business shall be transacted other than that specified and named in the call.

IRON AND COAL MINES.

Lands containing iron mines are not subject to the Mineral Laws of the United States, but are entered as agricultural lands.

Coal lands, by the Statutes of the United States, are regarded as a separate and distinct class of lands; and, by decision of the U. S. Supreme Court of Utah, held to be withdrawn from market and not subject to entry under existing laws, unless the party was actually engaged at mining on the claim on or previous to March 3d, 1865. If he comes within the law of March 3d, 1865 he is entitled to enter 160 acres or less, in legal subdivisions, at \$20.00 per acre.

The following is the U. S. law of July 1st, 1864, (13 Statutes at Large, 343,) :—

“That niwhere any tract embracing coal fields constituting portions of the ‘Public Domain,’ and which as mines are excluded from the pre-emption act of 1841 and which under past legislation are not liable to ordinary private entry, it shall and may be lawful for the President to cause such tracts, in suitable legal subdivisions, to be offered at public sale to the highest bidder after public notice of not less than three months, at a minimum price of twenty dollars per acre; and any lands not thus disposed of shall thereafter be liable to private entry at said minimum.”

This law was modified by the following of March 3d, 1865, (13 Statutes at Large, 529):—

“That in the case of any citizen of the United States who, at the passage of this act, may be in the business of *bona fide* actual coal mining on the Public lands, except on lands reserved by the President of the United States, for public uses, for purposes of commerce, such citizen upon making proof satisfactory to the Register and Receiver to that effect shall have the right to enter, according to legal subdivisions, a quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, to embrace his improvements and mining premises at the minimum price of \$20.00 per acre fixed in the coal and iron property act of July 1st, 1864.”

Both these laws are given for the guidance of the miner. As there is doubt in the minds of some lawyers as to whether the decision referred to is *entirely correct*, it is submitted that if there be no way to obtain title to coal land discovered *since* 1865, there is no one who stands in a position to eject the possessor of coal mines but the United States Government. Continued possession will, without doubt, be the safest in coal cases.

THE

ELEPHANT STORE.

THE MINERS' OUTFITTING DEPOT,

Has constantly on hand and arriving, goods of all kinds suitable for the Mining Trade of this
Country, consisting of

**PICKS, SHOVELS, BAR STEEL, IRON ROUND AND FLAT ALL SIZES, BLAST-
ING POWDER, DOUBLE TAPE SAFETY FUSE, ORE SACKS, ETC.;**

HARDWARE, EVERY DESCRIPTION;

TIN WARE AND CROCKERY WARE, ANVILS, BELLOWS, PLOWS, Etc.;

A great variety of

MINERS' BOOTS;

The most complete assortment of GROCERIES in the market, including

BACON AND HAMS.

A full line of fashionable clothing, **CALIFORNIA OVER SHIRTS**, Under Shirts and
Drawers.

CALIFORNIA BLANKETS,

Best quality and cheap.

MINERS visiting this city for Supplies should inspect our Stock, selected with especial
care for the Mining Camps of Utah.

 **A WORD FOR ALL.**—Our DRY GOODS Department is supplied with every
Necessary for FAMILY USE at prices which defy competition.

John Cunningham.

T. & W. TAYLOR,

Keep a

WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS

FOR

MINERS AND OTHERS,

Consisting of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

And a general Assortment of

MINING EQUIPMENTS,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

THOS. D. BROWN & SON,

MERCHANTS AND MINING BROKERS,

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY.

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE, GENERAL MERCHANTS,

MAIN ST., SALT LAKE CITY.

MINERS' OUTFITTING GOODS,

BACON,

FLOUR,

GROCERIES,

CLOTHING,

BLASTING POWDER,

FUSE,

TOOL STEEL,

PICKS,

SHOVELS,

CROW BARS, ETC.

If you want

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

GOOD AND CHEAP, GO TO

SILVER & FAMILY'S

CO-OPERATIVE

MERCANTILE INSTITUTION,

EAST SIDE MAIN STREET.

NOTICE PRICES.

Sugar	-	-	-	20	22	Soap	-	-	-	-	15	17
Tea	-	-	-	1,50	2,50	Field's Oysters	-	-	-	-	25	45
Coffee	-	-	-	30	33½	Sardines	-	-	-	-	25	50
Tobacco	-	-	-	85	1,10	Starch	-	-	-	-	20	25
Scotch Oatmeal	-	-	-	-	15							

Joseph Silver.

PIONEER DRUG STORE OF UTAH.

GODBE & CO.,

Have on hand, and will keep a full stock of all goods appertaining to a well appointed and conducted DRUG STORE and at prices to suit the times.

**Pure Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes
and Dye Stuffs, White wash and other Brushes**

All grades, Lubricating Oils, Proprietary

Medicines, Pure Wines, Liquors,

Case Goods and Fine Cigars,

Perfumeries and Fancy

Articles.

MORTARS, CRUCIBLES, BLOW-PIPES,

ALSO

QUICKSILVER, ASSAYERS' MATERIALS,

AND

CHEMICALS.

ORDERS, whether given in person or mailed, will receive the same prompt and careful attention.

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully filled by competent men.

STORE OPEN AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY AND NIGHT.

Salt Lake City, June 18, 1875.

PIONEER SMELTING COMP'Y OF UTAH.

LITTLE COTTONWOOD CREEK, STATE ROAD.

This Company is prepared to

CRUSH, SAMPLE, ASSAY AND PURCHASE

All classes of

LEAD AND SILVER ORES,

Parties having ores in *any* quantity can dispose of the same at the

HIGHEST CASH PRICE

At their smelting works.

WOODHULL BROS.

P. S. These works are now being erected on the property known as "Gordon's Six Mile House," and will be in full operation on or about July 4th, 1870. WOODHULL BROS.



WATTERS & BRO.,



MAIN STREET, SALT LAKE CITY,

DEALERS IN

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN WATCHES,

CLOCKS, JEWELRY, MOSS AGATES, ETC.,

MINERS WILL FIND A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF MAGNIFYING GLASSES

WATCH REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

J. M. ALLEN & CO.,

DEALERS IN

STOVES, TIN, SHEET-IRON AND BRASS WARE,

MINING PANS, CAMP OUTFITS, Etc.

MAIN STREET, SALT LAKE CITY.

Established 1859.

WALKER BROS.

Keep constantly on hand a full and complete stock of MINERS' OUTFITTING.

SPRING POINT SHOVELS,

DRIFTING PICKS,

POWDER, FUSE,

OCTAGON & SQUARE STEEL,

And every Requisite for a MINING CAMP.

BACON,

HAMS,

SUGAR,

COFFEE,

TEA,

CIGARS,



TOBACCO,

WINES & LIQUORS,

TIN WARE,

GUM BOOTS,

BLANKETS,

ORE SACKS.

Also a fine Assortment of

FAMILY SUPPLIES,

Consisting of

**DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY AND
GLASSWARE, CLOCKS, HOISERY, ETC.**

Which we offer at a very small margin above cost, and guarantee satisfaction to all our patrons.

WALKER BROS.

